

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for treating a mammalian subject to reduce colonic transit time thereby regulating the excretory function including the steps of exposing the subject to sufficient electro-magnetic induction for a sufficient period of time to reduce colonic transit time and to induce the excretory function.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the mammalian subject is human.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the mammalian subject is exposed to a pulsed electro-magnetic induction where the field strength of the induction is between 1 and 150 Hertz.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the focus of the electromagnetic induction at that portion of the anatomy of the mammalian subject selected from the group consisting of the T9-10, T11-12, L1-2, L3-4, and the L5-S1 regions.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the electro-magnetic induction is employed in cycles of 0.5 to 30 seconds.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein more than one electro-magnetic induction is employed per single excretory function.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the focus of the electromagnetic induction includes that portion of the anatomy of the mammalian subject between the L 4 and S 3 vertebrae.
8. The method of claim 1 wherein the total number of the electro-magnetic induction cycles is from 2 to 300.
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the field strength maximum is less than 3.0 Tesla.

- 1 10. The method of claim 11 wherein more than one electro-magnetic induction is
2 employed per single excretory function with an interval between the electro-
3 magnetic inductions from 0.5 to 20 seconds.
- 4
- 5 11. A method for treating a mammalian subject to regulate the bowel function
6 including the steps of exposing the subject to sufficient electro-magnetic
7 induction for a sufficient period of time to reduce the colonic transit time and
8 to induce the bowel function wherein the field strength maximum of the
9 electro-magnetic induction is less than 5.0 Tesla, and having a focus of the
10 electro-magnetic induction including that portion of the anatomy of the
11 mammalian subject between the L 1 and S 5 vertebrae.
- 12
- 13 12. A method for treating a mammalian subject to reduce colonic transit time
14 including the steps of exposing the subject to sufficient electro-magnetic
15 induction for a sufficient period of time to reduce colonic transit time.
- 16
- 17 13. A method for treating a mammalian subject to regulate the excretory function
18 including the steps of exposing the subject to sufficient electro-magnetic
19 induction for a sufficient period of time to induce the excretory function.
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- 21 14. The method of claim 15 wherein the excretory function is the defecation
22 function.
- 23
- 24 15. The method of claim 15 wherein the mammalian subject is human.
- 25
- 26 16. The method of claim 15 wherein the mammalian subject is exposed to a field
27 strength between 1 Hertz and 150 Hertz in the region below the navel and above
28 the buttocks.
- 29
- 30 17. The method of claim 15 wherein the electro-magnetic induction is employed in
31 cycles of 0.5 to 30 seconds.
- 32

- 1 18. The method of claim 15 wherein more than one electro-magnetic induction is
2 employed per single excretory function.
- 3
- 4 19. The method of claim 15 wherein the focus of the electromagnetic induction
5 includes that portion of the anatomy of the mammalian subject between the L 4
6 and S 3 vertebrae.
- 7
- 8 20. The method of claim 14 wherein the field strength maximum is less than 3.0
9 Tesla.
- 10
- 11 21. The method of claim 14 wherein more than one electro-magnetic induction is
12 employed per single excretory function with an interval between the electro-
13 magnetic inductions from 0.5 to 20 seconds.
- 14
- 15 22. A method for treating a mammalian subject to reduce gastrointestinal transit
16 time thereby regulating the bowel function including the steps of exposing the
17 subject to sufficient electro-magnetic induction for a sufficient period of time to
18 reduce gastrointestinal transit time and to induce the excretory function.
- 19
- 20 23. The method of claim 22 wherein more than one electro-magnetic induction is
21 employed per single bowel function with an interval between the electro-
22 magnetic inductions from 5 seconds to 60 seconds and the duration of each
23 electro-magnetic induction is from 5 seconds to 60 seconds.
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- 25 24. The method of claim 22 wherein the mammalian subject is human.
- 26
- 27 25. The method of claim 22 wherein the total number of the electro-magnetic
28 induction cycles is from 2 to 300.
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